

# Air Management Study Group Quarterly Meeting

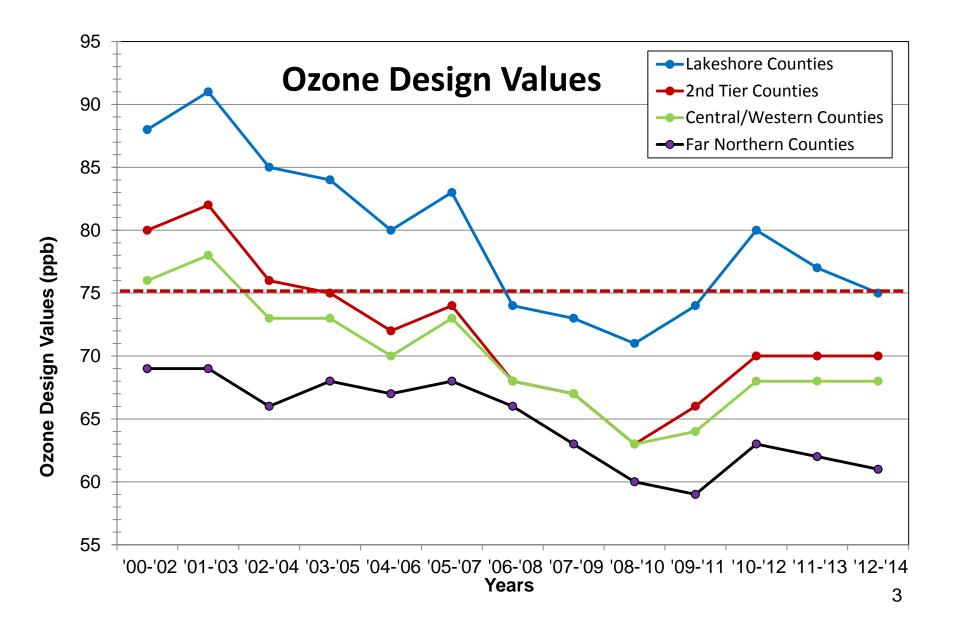
Madison May 28, 2015



# 2008 Ozone Standard Implementation Transport

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## **2008 Ozone Standard Implementation - Transport**

- States are engaging in voluntary multistate discussions regarding ozone transport
- Focus: having EGUs run installed NOx controls
- EPA engaged, but letting states lead the way
- EPA is also expected to propose a transport rule for 2008 ozone NAAQS this fall
  - Likely to follow the CSAPR model
  - WI preliminarily identified as being contributor to Allegan, MI

## **2008 Ozone Standard Implementation - Transport**

- Dec 2013 Eight eastern states formally petitioned EPA under CAA Sec. 176A to have nine additional upwind states included in the Ozone Transport Region (OTR)
  - Includes MI, IL, IN but not WI
  - EPA has until June 2015 to act on petitions
  - Likely to see wait and see where these voluntary discussions go



## 2008 Ozone Standard Implementation - Other

- WI has requested one-year extension of attainment date for Sheboygan County nonattainment area (to Jul 2016)
  - Allows 2015 season to be considered for attainment
- Greater Chicago metro nonattainment area (including partial Kenosha County) is on track for "bump up" from "Marginal" to "Moderate" NAA status by February 2016
  - Will require three-state area to develop a modeled attainment demonstration to show attainment by Jul 20, 2018 (e.g., based on 2015-17 data)
  - LADCO will provide important forum for technical and policy work
  - Transport discussions will have an impact on this



## **2008 Ozone Standard Implementation - Other**

- Moderate nonattainment area requirements:
  - Meet all marginal area requirements (including vehicle I/M)
  - Impose RACT on all major sources emitting more than 100 tons per year for categories where EPA has issued control technique guidelines describing RACT
  - Require 1.15 to 1 VOC offsets
- Kenosha Special Purpose Monitor (SPM):
  - NAAQS site is at Chiwaukee, but a site has operated just off Highway 31 (~3 miles inland) for 2 years
  - DNR obtained written permission to continue to operate the Kenosha – WT site as a SPM
  - Sheboygan Haven (2<sup>nd</sup>, inland site) will operate similarly



#### **2015 Ozone Standard Status**

- Current NAAQS is 75 ppb
- EPA has court-ordered deadline to finalize revised standard by Oct 1, 2015
- EPA proposed a range of 65-70 ppb and took comment on range of 60-75 ppb. EPA also took comment on numerous implementation issues (e.g., monitoring season).
- Key milestones (anticipated):
  - Nonattainment designations by Oct 2017
  - Infrastructure SIPs due Oct 2018
  - Attainment plans due by 2020
  - Attainment dates 2020-2023 (marginal-moderate areas)



## **Contact Information**

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# **Rules Update**

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## **AM 24-12 – Permit Streamlining Rule**

- March 2015 Hearings held and comments received on rule
- DNR is proposing no substantive changes to rule language
- June 24, 2015 Final rule presented to the Natural Resources Board for adoption
- Next steps:
  - Final rule submitted to Governor for approval
  - Report prepared for the Legislature
  - Legislature holds hearings
- Target effective date December 2015



# AM 08-11 – 1-hour NO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> NAAQS

Proposed rule to adopt the EPA-promulgated 1-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standards for  $SO_2$  and  $NO_2$  into ch. NR 404, and incorporate the corresponding federal monitoring requirements into ch. NR 484.

- April 2015 Board approved proposed rule for hearing
- May 21, 2015 Held public hearing
- Next steps:
  - Address any public comments
  - Prepare proposed final rule for adoption
- Target effective date September 2016

## **AM 15-14 – Consistency with US EPA Rules**

Proposed rule to make changes in ch. NR 405 to assure consistency with federal PSD rules, repeal stage 2 vapor recovery, and adopt PM2.5 increment into ch. NR 404.

- Next steps:
  - Prepare draft rule language
  - Solicit information on economic impacts
  - Prepare an Economic Impact Analysis and Fiscal Estimate
- Target effective date March 2017

## **AM 07-15 – Annual PM2.5 NAAQS**

Proposed rule to incorporate the annual PM2.5 National Ambient Air Quality Standards into ch. NR 404.

- Scope statement drafted and moving through process
- Next steps:
  - Prepare draft rule language
  - Solicit information on economic impacts
  - Prepare an Economic Impact Analysis and Fiscal Estimate
- Target effective date April 2018

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# **Tribal Class I Implementation**

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# Potawatomi (FCPC) Air Quality Related Values

[AQRV and threshold review completed May 1, 2015]

- Aquatic Systems and Water Quality
  - Sulfur and Nitrogen to protect against acidification
  - Mercury and Sulfur to protect against mercury methylation
- Visibility
  - Haze
- Vegetation
  - Ozone

## **Aquatic Systems and Water Quality Thresholds**

- Acidification
  - Sulfur and Nitrogen (0.01 kg/ha/yr)
  - Same as Rainbow Lake and other federal Class Lareas
  - Recognized August 2014
- Mercury Methylation
  - Sulfur (0.01 kg/ha/yr)
  - Mercury (0.09 ug/m²/yr)
  - Mercury threshold is first for a Class I area

# **Visibility Threshold**

- Uniform Haze
  - 0.5 deciview increase using CALPUFF (> 50 km)
- Layered Haze (plume color)
  - 2.0 or less using VISCREEN; 1.0 or less using PLUVIEW II (< 50 km)
- Layered Haze (plume contrast)
  - 0.05 or less using VISCREEN; 0.02 or less using PLUVUE II (< 50 km)</li>
- Threshold is the same as federal Class I areas
- Recognized August 2014
- Rainbow Lake does not have Visibility AQRV

## **Vegetation Threshold**

- Ozone monitored at Potawatomi site
- Three-year average 24 hour W126 ≥ 7.0 ppm-hr and N100 ≥ 4 for the months of June, July and August
- Both W126 and N100 values need to be exceeded to exceed the threshold
- Status of threshold to be updated annually in May
- Threshold has never been exceeded at FCPC site but has been exceeded along Lake Michigan shoreline

## **Implementation: Determining Source Impacts**

- FCPC responsible for analysis within 100 km (62 miles)
- Q/D Screening Test
  - Emissions over distance
  - Q/D < 10 presumes no adverse impact</li>
  - Only for sources greater than 50 km
  - Not used for mercury
- Mercury Off Ramps
  - Less than ½ lb. increase within 50 km
  - Less than 10 lbs. increase outside 50 km
- AQRVs and thresholds can be changed every 10 years starting in 2019

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# SO<sub>2</sub> NAAQS Implementation

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# 1-Hour SO<sub>2</sub> Primary NAAQS

- July 2013 EPA finalized first round of designations based on monitored violations.
  - WI: Partial Oneida County nonattainment area (Rhinelander)
- May 2014 EPA proposed SO<sub>2</sub> Data Requirements Rule (DRR)
  - Established 2 additional rounds of designations (2017 based on modeling, 2020 based on monitoring)
  - EPA preferred option thresholds: 1000 TPY in urban areas, 2000 TPY in rural areas
  - WI: approximately 14 sources, plus potential clusters (based on March 2015 data)
- March 2015 EPA added new 2<sup>nd</sup> round of designations ("down payment" round) as result of consent decree
  - Areas associated with 69 power plants and newly monitored violations
  - WI: Columbia power plant and Brown County monitor (2012-14 data = 76 ppb design value)
  - Designations by July 2016
  - State has opportunity to provide additional data prior to designations

# 1-Hour SO<sub>2</sub> Primary NAAQS – Next Steps

- Summer 2015 EPA to release final Data Requirements Rule
  - Not expecting major changes to EPA's preferred thresholds or deadlines as proposed
- September 2015 Deadline for states to provide EPA data to consider for 2<sup>nd</sup> round designations
- January 2016 EPA 120-day letters due re: 2<sup>nd</sup> round
  - May reflect changes due to availability of 2015 monitoring data and statesubmitted information from September
- January 2016 Deadline for states to determine which approach will be used for each DRR source for 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> rounds of designations
  - Modeling EPA will consider data submitted by 2017, designation by Dec. 2017
  - Monitoring Monitors would collect data from 2017 through 2019, designation by Dec. 2020

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